The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,242, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash ...As. 4

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In London:—THE BANK OF LONDON, Threadneedle Street.

Solicitors.

In India:—MESSRS. LYONS & DODD, Calcutta.
In London:—MESSRS. HOWARD & DOLLMAN, 141, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Secretary.

HERBERT HEATH, Esq.,
OFFICES:—9, *Broad Street Buildings, London* E.C.
Agents in Bombay.
MESSRS. MACNEE & Co.

THIS Company has been projected to acquire and work important mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, on the South West frontier of Bengal and to purchase the existing buildings, machinery and plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting Copper ore.
These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of mountainous country 50 miles long by 16 broad and embrace all the old copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.
The principal site of the mines is between Badea and Jamjori, a distance of about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.
The Land in Singhbhoom is held under perpetual Leases granted by the Rajah of that District to the Vendor, and by him transferred to the Company, or by an underlease from the Vendor himself, at the Company's option. The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery, &c., now on the Property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £1 per ton on the copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in Cash, £10,000 in fully paid up Shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the Company; the Directors having six months declare their option. Possession of the Property has already been given, and there is a gentleman on the spot at the present time superintending the preparation of ore, fuel, &c., for commencing operations.
The Title Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.
The general features of this Copper Country are a number of mountain ranges intersected by streams, and plains, spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist at the out crops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old working may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.
The Copper smelting works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibussa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 65 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Garuru forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soobunreeka, only about 3 miles distant. The Garuru river contains water, the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and Turbines.
Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, in Landoo and Jamjorie into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.
The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £38 to £40 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.
The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.
A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.
Applications for Shares must be accompanied by a Deposit of Co.'s Rs. 10 per Share.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had by applying either to Messrs CUTLER & Co., Calcutta, or in Bombay, to
Messrs. MACNEE & Co.
30, Apollo Street.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Just published.

THE PROVERBS OF SCOTLAND, collected and arranged; with Notes, explanatory and illustrative, and a Glossary. By ALEXANDER HISLOP, cloth gilt, Rs. 4-8.

"The present collection of Scottish Proverbs is a good and seasonable one, and should predict for it an extensive sale. The collector, in a modest and candid Preface, claims no more for his work than 'mechanical compilation;' but he says, it is the most complete one in existence, and we agree with him."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.
R. PARTRIDGE.

STEAM ENGINE & BOILERS COMPLETE.

FOR SALE—a 30-Horse Power Stationary High Pressure Engine, with two Cornish Boilers and all necessary connections.
For full particulars, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAMS AND CHEESE just received ex *Clifton Belle.* Price 12 annas a Pound to meet speedy sale. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co.,—Terms Cash.

JUST RECEIVED.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has much pleasure in informing his numerous Customers that he has received by the last Overland Mail, the undermentioned Articles being of the best and latest fashions—an early call is solicited; the following are some of the articles received:—Ladies' White Silk and Crinoline trimmed Bonnets, Black Straw Hats, Trimmed, Buck Skin Gloves, Drab and White Gauntlets, Black Spanish Mantles, Black Silk Braid and Schinille hair Nets, Hair Rolls and Freggetts, White Cashmere Bernown trimmed with Tassells, Rich Glace Silk Mantles, best French Colored Muslin for Dresses, Gird White Cotton Stockings, Infant White Cashmere Embroidered Cloaks and Hoods, Black Nitting Silk, White and Colored Berlin Wool and numerous other articles.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Just Received.

The Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and of the Legislative Council of India, from 1834 to the end of 1861. In 5 volumes Price Rs. 90 0

OR SEPARATELY.

Volume 1—1834 to 1848 ..... Price Rs. 22 8
,, 2—1849 to 1855 ..... ,, 22 8
,, 3—1856 to 1859 ..... ,, 22 8
,, 4, for 1860 ..... ,, 11 4
,, 5, 1861 ..... ,, 11 4

By W. THEOBALD, Esq., BARRISTER.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, No. 1, Church Gate Street, COLLARD AND COLLARD'S PIANO FORTES.—The undersigned have the utmost gratification in announcing the safe arrival per *Morayshire*, of a few of the above Instruments. They consist of.
SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 6¾ Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.
A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each of these superb and in every way desirable Instruments.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Sole Dealers in these Instruments.

COIR MATTING, of superior quality, for Dining Room, Passages, Staircases, &c. Just received, a quantity of the above, in rolls, as follows:—

1st sort.—79 feet long by 3 broad..... Rs. 19½
2nd sort.—150½ ,, 3 ,, ... ,, 28½
165 ,, 3 ,, ... ,, 31
160½ ,, 3 ,, ... ,, 30
84 ,, 3 ,, ... ,, 15½

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 8th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 09/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 218 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	69 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	26
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	74 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 20 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 30,000 do.
Globe Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 450 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 425 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Eastern Spinning Weaving Company	480	.....	Rs. 300 do.
ajee Pitit's Spin- and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 120 do.
n Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
w United Spinning pany	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	91½
,, Loan 1842-43	91½
,, Loan 1854-55	91½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	102½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	108½ to ½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 100¾
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
,, April loading	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
,, May loading	...no offers.	
,, American tonnage	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds)	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d.	
time	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.	

PRICES CURRENT (April 7th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

New Broach, ready	Per candy. Rs. 298 to 299
New Dholleas, and Bhowanuggee	,, 198 to 199
New Oomrawuttee	,, 185 to 190
New Gompta	,, 190 to 192
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 254 to 255
New Saroee, and Nuggur	,, 181 to 182
New Veraval	,, 181 to 182
Khandeish	,, 170 to 172
New Poratchee	,, 182 to 183
New Accote	,, 200 to 202
New Manglore	,, 182 to 183

NEW COTTON to Arrive:

Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 207 to 208
Dholleras and Bhownuggur (Do.)	,, 190 to 191
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	,, None.
Veravole (Do.)	,, 178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,, 248 to 249
Mangalore	,, 180 to 181
Poratchee	,, 182 to 183
Gompta	,, 182 to 183

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1555.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ..... at Rs. 5-13 to 5-13-6 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... ,, 10 to 5-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... ,, 32 to 33
Nigger ..... ,, 34 to 35
,, 24 to 25

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

[illegible] ALLOWED.
[illegible] above Rs. 1,000, and not [illegible]yable on demand, at 2 per cent.
[illegible] certain 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 5 ,,
,, 6 ,,

EXCHANGE.
[illegible] months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
[illegible] ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
[illegible] ditto 2s. 0d. do.
[illegible] ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
[illegible] ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
[illegible] ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	..... 2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	..... 2s.	0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do.	..... 2s.	0d. ,,
,, 2 do.	..... 1s.	11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do.	..... 1s.	11½d. ,,
,, On demand	..... 1s.	11¼d. ,,
On Scotland do.	..... 1s.	11¼d. ,,
On Ireland do.	..... 1s.	11¼d. ,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, payable at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds so realised are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	..... 2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
,, 3 do.	..... 2s.	0d. do.
,, 2 do.	..... 1s.	11¾d. do.
,, 1 do.	..... 1s.	11½d. do.
,, on demand	.....	
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Heondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight of which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 24th March 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
April 7	Tilly (s)	Bayts	Kurrachee 4 April.
	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Cochin 29 March.
	Sir Charles Napier	Bell	Liverpool 16 Nov.
	Keenata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin 20 March.
	Auckland (s)	Drought	Kurrachee 4 April,
	Carlew	Nacoda	Muscat 28 March.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
April 7	Istapa	Vessa	Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Bishop Steins; A. J. Kar and 37 natives.
Per steamer *Pioneer*, from Cochin.—Lieut. Colonel Salmon; Miss Salmon; Captain and Mrs. Pollard; Mr. Davis; Mr. Newbury; Mr. H. H. Richards; Mr. C. E. Glass; Dr. and Mrs. Crespizinge with one child; Lieut. Gambell; Mr. G. D. Portugal; Mr. and Mrs. Rattiff and three children; Mr. J. M. D. Espicisco; Mr. N. Poggeere and several natives.
Per brig *Keenata Roodrin*, from Cochin.—Eight natives.
Per H. M.'s steamer *Auckland*, from Kurrachee.—4 Manumitted slaves.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Ticonderoga*, Sloughton, bound to New York obtained her Port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:
Ship *Morning Star*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Company's steamer *Benares*, for China &c.
Ship *Grace Darling*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Crescent*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Forfershire*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Clifton Belle*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Bankok and Singapore.

Princess Somawatty.—10,082 pieces Sapanwood, 391 Teak Planks, 470 pieces Teak Logs, 5,854 bags Sugar, 34 cases Silk, 51 pieces E. Teeth, 331 bags brass, 13 bags Brass and Copper, 290 bags Sisiklac, 84 bags Long Pepper 3 packages Matting, 52 bags Raisins, 1 chest Company Rupees, 6 cases Cigars, 3 cases Skins.

From Moulmain.

Persian.—2,620 boards, 542 Planks, 1,032 squares Teak Timber.

From Kurrachee.

Jane Blythe.—100 bags Jingilly Seed, 17 bags Rape Seed, 14 cases Post Papers, 9 cases Corks, 25 cases Brandy, 9 cases Solid Oil, 1 case Earthenwere, 727 bags Saltpetre, 325 bales Cotton, 18 tons Bricks.

From Mauritius.

Ocean.—Cargo Ballast.

From Calcutta.

Mogul.—7,817 bags Rice, 48 bags Long Pepper, 1,028 bags Cardamums, 557 bales Jute, 1,846 bales Gunnies, 5 packages Silk Piece Goods, 2 kegs Preserves, 1 case Pickles, 5 pieces Cables.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 7th April 1862.

For London.

Rob Roy.—34 cases Indigo, 127 Limaunds, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 135 chests Dry Ginger, 200½ cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 12 bales Bemgal Raw Silk, 1,500 lbs., Heerjee Arut; 3 cases Sundries, Forbes and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Kessoo Waga; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Culloden.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 50 packages Coffee, 162½ cwt., Vithuldass Gokuldass.

Earl of Balcaras.—50 bales Rags 175 cwt., Vusonjee Naron.

Lobelia.—33 packages Nankin Silk, 332½ lbs, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Liverpool.

Algiers.—35½ bales Wool, 106½ cwt., Sewjee Souzpall; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Natturam Poonjaram.

Meteor.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 70 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Chance.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapory; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckmidass Husraz.

America.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Toolsidass Cullianjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz.

Granada.—1,040 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee.

Africa.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.; 37 bales Cotton, 129¼ cwt., Maneck Pandorung.

Belooches.—295 bundles Sursee Seed, 147½ cwt., Vukutchund Juvarechund; 500 bundles Galls, 250 cwt., Goorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Bosphorus.—17 bales Wool, 51 cwt., Lalljee Pursotum; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Ruttoosy Dhurumsy; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Mohunjee Narronjee and Co.

Priam.—241 bundles Linseed, 120½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Tomogonope.—113 bags Linseed, 169½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Culloden.—15 bales Wool, 135 cwt., 55½ bales Cotton, 123½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Mohundram Ramjee; 35 bales Wool, 102 cwt., Devcurson Tharanee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 160 cwt., Meerchund Roopchund.

Chickasaw.—70 bags Linseed, 105 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy; 200 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Huttayaing Kereesing.

Colonist.—147 bundles Hemp, 147 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy.

Beechworth.—1,000 small Bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Coomber Sons and Co.; 178 bundles Hemp, 178 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy.

Nagasaki.—54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Lulloobhoy Hurgovundass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co.; 1 case China Tea, 24 lbs., Peel, Dossels and Co.

Yaratilda.—500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Coomber Sons and Co.; 500 bales Cotton 1750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Bromly Moore.—500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt. Comber Sons and Co.

Bencooles.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Burjorjee Hormusjee and Co.; 185 bales Cotton, 472½ cwt., Bharmull Purbut and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dyal Bhaujee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gooculdass Cattianjee and Co.; 60 cwt. Bones, Edward, Bates and Co.

Adriatic.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Gooculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Venus.—100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Margaret.—170 bales Wool, 595 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Black Eagle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Morarjee Purshotum and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Coupland and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Morar Verjbhoocun.

Morning Star.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Khundopa Goolway.

Ageronia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dewjee Keasowjee; 84 bales Wool, 252 cwt., Hunsraj Currumsey and Co.

North.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

James Russel.—500 bales Cotton 1750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Cameronian.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Tavita.—125 bags Linseed, 187½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Grace Darling.—Coir Yarn, 80 cwt., Merwanjee Neasserwanjee.

Edward Percy.—70 cwt. Bones, E. Bates and Co.

Crescent.—400 bags Jingilly Seed, 600 cwt., Mooljee Samjee.

Cifton Belle.—600 bags Linseed 900 cwt., Netaram Poonjaram.

Queen of the Seas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wallace and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Havre.

Istapa.—1,000 bags Black Pepper, 1,160½ cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee; 500 bags Black Pepper, 625 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Pesatore.—580 bags Black Pepper, 615 cwt. 20 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee; 150 bags Coffee, 187½ cwt., 150 bags Pepper, 187½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Falmouth.

Hanover.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For New York.

Ticonderago.—1 package Furniture, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—9 cases Cashmere Shawls, 84 pieces, Azizoola Mooftasaw.

For Shanghie.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumnadass Balkrishnadass; 8 bales E. P. Goods, 90 corges, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvareemull Ramjeedass; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 91 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sas-oon and Co.; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensey and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 3 packages E. Teeth, 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., 2 boxes Sundries, Nanjee Mohund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 565 Pieces, 20 bundles, and 1 chest, E. Teeth, 45 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs., Ebrahim Noordin and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy; 35 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 2 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Lallchund Khemchund; 11½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Sons; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggonauth Ramjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy; 61½ chests M. Opium. 140 lbs. each, Meer Sasoon Moses; 87½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Aladin Habibbhoy; 15 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 12 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandhy; 10½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee; 9 chests M. Opium, lbs 140 each, Goolabroy Thackersey; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motilall; 7 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Goroobhoy Chandoo; 45½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khanmahomed Hubibbhoy; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Lightning.*—3 bales E. Piece Goods, 76½ corges, Jumnadass Hurrivullub; 4 bales Piece Goods, 140 corges, Chandabhoy Allibhoy.

Bombay Merchant.—144 pieces Country Soap, 84 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case China Silk P. Goods, 105 pieces, 1 case Cardamums, 2 cwt., Munsookram Sobhnram.

Forfarshire.—480 bags Red Ochre, 480 cwt., Rahimbhoy Rajpall.

For Madras.

Steamer *Benares.*—3 cases old Apparel, Eduljee Nesserwanjee.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

5th April.—Lieut. Anderson, 95th Regt., on privilege leave from Ceylon.
7th Do.—Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Salmon, Staff Corps, on sick leave from Cannor, Neilgherry &c.
Do.—Ensign O. K. Lawson, 18th Royal Irish, on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.
Do.—Ensign Richards, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Belgaum.
Do.—Ensign Glasse, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Belgaum.
Do.—Lieut. T. Gambell, 86th Regt., to join, from Cannanore.
Do.—Lieut. H. C. Newbery 51st M. N. I. on leave, from Mangalore.
Do.—Lieut. H. C. Davies, 29th M. N. I. on duty, from Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

7th April.—Lieut. Anderson, 95th Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Monday, 7th April 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.
The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.
1. A Committee composed of Captain Waddington and a Subaltern from 23rd Regt. N. L. I., and an officer to be nominated by the principal Commissary of Ordnance; the Senior to sit as President, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A. M., at the Grand Arsenal to report on the condition of appointments returned into store by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th April 1862.

The leave of the undermentioned Officers is extended to the 30th instant to remain at the Presidency on medical certificate
Captain C. T. Heathcote, Staff Corps.
Captain W. A. Armstrong 3rd European Regt.
Lieutenant F. J. Caldecott 3/21 Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant F. F. Stephens 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
Ensign J. Becke attached to 8th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon A. A. Mott, Medical Department.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to decide on the claims of the undermentioned.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor D. O. Donnell to be transfered to the Invalid Pension List on a monthly stipend of Rupees 53-4-3 in India.
Medical Aprentice J. Thompson (No. 752) and Govinda Powar (No. 647) are discharged the service at their own requeast.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Dated 28th Nov. 1861.—By Lieut. Colonel Jopp appointing Serjeant Kent 56th Regt. to be Acting Serjeant Major and Barrack Serjeant at Surat, vice Martin.
Dated 17th Feb. 1862.—By Brevet Colonel Russell directing Barrack Serjean Dooley to relieve Serjeant Kent 56th Foot, of the duties of Acting Garrison Serjeant Major Surat.
The subjoined General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army is republished to the Army of Bombay.

Head Quarters Choultry Plain, 25th March 1862.

With the sanction of Government "Private Henry Oliver Regimental No. 2745 of the 105th Foot is transferred to the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, with effect from the 31st March 1862.
The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.
Attached to 12th Regt. N. I., Ensign W. Scott from 10th April to 20th May, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Hindostanee.
Late 31st Regt. N. I., Lieut. S. Remington from 25th March to 30th April, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Attached to 23rd Regt. N. I., Lieut. J. N. Hay from 5th April to 16th May, on privilege leave.
Attached to 28th Regt. N. I., Ensigns A. B. H. Burnes and J. J. Tinling, from 17th April to 15th June, on privilege leave.
European Regt. Fusiliers, Brevet Captain J. E. Furneaux, from 1st to 30th April, to remain at Poorandhur on medical certificate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DUST.

SIR,—I would point out to the Municipal Commissioners that during the prevalence of the high winds now blowing constantly throughout the day, watering the roads within the Fort once a day is not sufficient; the water carts make their appearance about 4 o'clock, and however pleasant this may make the roads to those who drive after that hour, it in no way prevents the inconvenience and injury to property, arising from the clouds of dust which pour into the houses during the earlier part of the day.—I am Sir, your obedient servant.

A SUFFERER.

Rampart Row.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "MALTA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

Weight under	*Vid Marseilles.*		*Vid Southampton.*	
½	Rs. 0	6 0		
1	,,	0 12 0	Rs. 0	8 0
1½	,,	0 14 0	,,	,,
1	,,	1 0 0	,, 0	8 0
2	,,	2 0 0	,, 1	0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th April.
Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SCINDE, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Mail.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for PERSIAN GULF per Sloop "FALKLAND" will be closed 48 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR CALICUT, SINGAPORE AND HONKONG.

The Mails for CALICUT, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, per Steamer "BOMBAY CASTLE," will be closed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Letters &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage, which must be prepaid.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England	To Galle and China.
April ..... 12th, 27th.	April 14th, 29th
May ..... 12th, 21th.	May 14th, 29th
June ..... 12th, 27th.	June 14th, 29th
July ..... 12th, 27th.	July 14th, 29th
August ..... 12th, 27th.	August 14th, 29th
September ..... 12th, 27th.	September 14th, 29th
October ..... 12th, 27th.	October 14th, 29th
November ..... 12th, 27th.	November 14th, 29th
December ..... 12th, 27th.	December 14th, 29th

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 31ST MARCH TO THE 6TH APRIL (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected.	Thermometer in the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Electricity (Volta No.1.)	Rain in Inches.
	10 A. M. 4 P. M.	8 A. M. 1 P. M.	8 A. M. 1 P. M.	Maximum.	
March 31	29.830 29.767	75.0 88.0	70.0 77.0	None.	None.
April 1	29.861 29.801	73.4 88.2	72.0 77.2	,,	,,
,, 2	29.925 29.890	74.5 85.2	71.3 75.0	,,	,,
,, 3	29.905 29.781	74.0 86.5	72.8 76.0	,,	,,
,, 4	29.893 29.777	75.2 87.5	73.0 76.0	,,	,,
,, 5	29.897 29.782	76.6 87.6	70.0 75.0	,,	,,
,, 6	Sun day.			.70	

March 31.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro-cumuli.
April 1.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro-cumuli; dew at night.
,, 2.—Do. do. do.
,, 3.—Partially clouded with cirri moving landward.
,, 4.—Densely clouded with cirri, cirro cumuli and nimbi, rainbow at 5 P. M. lightning at night.
,, 5.—Almost overcast with cirri, cirro-cumuli and nimbi; drops of rain at about 8 A. M.

CALENDAR—APRIL 1862.

Full Moon	Monday	14d. 7h. 48.8m. P. M.
Last Quarter	Monday	21d. 10h. 53.1m. A. M.
New Moon	Tuesday	29d. 4h. 19.2m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Fort Gun-Fire.	Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	m.
Tues.	8		5 50	6 14	5 37	5 57		
Wed.	9		5 49	6 14	6 23	6 43		
Thur	10		5 48	6 15	7 47	8 21		
Fri.	11		5 47	6 15	8 36	9 12		
Sat.	12		5 46	6 15	9 29	9 53		
Sun.	13	Palm Sunday.	5 46	6 15	10 19	10 43	5th April	
Mon.	14		5 45	6 16	11 10	11 31	Time 5h. 18m.	

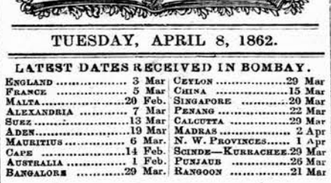
CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday, 8th—Hudson's Bay Company established, 1698.—Surrender of Asseerghur, 1818.—Ganges Canal opened, 1854.
Wednesday, 9th.—Coronation of William and Mary, 1689.—Capture of Asseerghur, 1819.
Thursday, 10th.—Battle of Toulouse, 1814.
Friday, 11th.—Canning born, 1770.—The Great Barea Doab Canal (Punjaub) opened, 1859.
Saturday, 12th.—Rodney's Victory, 1782.
Sunday, 13th.—Roman Catholic Emancipation, 1829.
Monday 14th.—Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodire born, 1857.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., died, 1859.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 7th April 1862.

Sakechund Permanund.
J. Finlay, Esq., Chief Officer.
Cowasjee Hormusjee Maistree.
Aloo Morarjee.
Panjeevundass Vizbhookundass Mary Lane.



TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 M

faction and pleasure to yourselves, to your teachers, and to your Parents and relations, and in after life you will not fail to reap the sure reward of your diligence and good conduct.

Mr. Coke thanked the Chairman for the flattering manner in which he had made mention of his services, and stated that he felt great pleasure in co-operating with a gentleman who took such lively interest in the welfare and progress of his poor fellow countrymen. The school which had been founded by his liberality supplied a great want in Bombay, for there was no other establishment in the Island where poor Hindoos could get an elementary Education at the low rate of fee which was charged in the Juggonath Sunkersett school. The training which the pupils received there was of the greatest benefit to them when they entered the Central school, for he (Mr. Coke) had observed that in that school the pupils from this Institution ran through the lower classes on the Marathi side more quickly than other boys who had not received sound and systematic teaching from the commencement, It was satisfactory to observe that the measures which had been adopted during the year had been successful in securing a large and regular attendance of good pupils, and he hoped the school would go on and prosper.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW BOMBAY BANK.—An inquest was held before the Coroner *Dr. Reid*, at the Town Hall, yesterday the 7th instant, on view of the body of a man named *Ramji*, aged thirty years. From the evidence it appears that the unfortunate man was employed as a sepoy, on the premises, and was on guard on the morning of the accident over some iron grates. One of the workmen was employed in filling up with putty some crevices in the ceiling of the second story of the building. At 12 o'clock he saw the deceased at his post. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards he heard a noise as if something had fallen; when he immediately turned round and missed Ramji. Upon looking down the winding staircase he saw that the poor fellow had fallen down. He went down immediately and found him lying dead on the ground floor with his skull broken to pieces. There is no railing to the staircase which is very dangerous in consequence. The height from the place where the deceased was standing to the ground floor, where he fell is 57 feet. There was no evidence to show how the deceased happened to fall from the staircase.

Verdict.—Accidently killed by falling from the top story of the new Bombay Bank.

The Coroner expressed his opinion that same precautions should be taken by the contractor to provide against future accident by putting up a temporary railing or by closing the staircase up until the permanent railing is fixed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 7th April 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Manuel Moltee and Panloo Burtalum, two Goanese servants, were charged with stealing a bottle of brandy and two bundles of cigars, the property of Merwanjee Framjee.

Prosecutor stated that he is the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel in the Fort. The first prisoner was a servant of Dr. McDougall; the second prisoner was a waiter in the Hotel. At about half past nine o'clock on Sunday night the second prisoner took the bottle and cigars from a cupboard in the Hotel and put them behind a side-board. Prosecutor put his sepoy watching and about five o'clock the following morning, the first prisoner came, as usual, for the Doctors' tea, and stood at the foot of the staircase, when the second prisoner handed him the bottle and cigars which he had secreted. As the prisoner was making away with the stolen property, with the tray containing the Doctor's tea, he was arrested by the sepoy and handed over to the custody of the police. The other prisoner was also given in charge of the police.

Prisoners were found guilty and each sentenced to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Vittoo Jannoo, a bill collector, in the employ of Messrs. Treacher & Co., was charged with embezzling Rs. 9-12as. which he received from two customers, Mr. Stearns, and Mr. Ryan. It appeared that the prisoner received the sums of Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 5 from these gentlemen in respect of the bills due by them, but did not account for them to his employers. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—*Mr. James*, Chief Mate of the steamer *Bombay Castle*, was summoned by Joze De Avilla, steward of that vessel, for assault. It appeared that at about seven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant, the defendant struck the complainant with his open hand and with a rope.

Defendant having nothing to say in defence, was convicted and fined two Rupees.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—*Abdool Rahmon* was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the steam ship *Lightning*.

Mr. Kelly appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. P. Taylor.—Prisoner is an articled seaman of my ship. He signed articles in Calcutta on the 10th of December last. He is bound to me for two months longer. Yesterday afternoon he refused to do duty. The day before he had jumped overboard out of the ship's gig and swam to a boat.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner was not thrown overboard, but jumped over board.

The prisoner said in defence.—That he was thrown overboard and that he had witnesses to prove it.

Ali Mahomed sailed examined by *Mr. Kelly*.—I dont know how the prisoner got into the water.

Abdoola Hassum Ali said.—The prisoner fell in the water, no one threw him in. I was in the gig at the time.

Mr. F. Hazzard, Second mate of the ship *Chickasaw* said.—All I know about this was, that I saw the prisoner swimming from the ship's boat. I got into the dingy along side to go by ship. The ship's boat was about an oar's length from the dingy. I don't know how he got into the water.

HIS WORSHIP sentenced the prisoner to four weeks imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction; and to forfeit two days pay and costs.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—*John Hannun* and *George Sharp*, two soldiers belonging to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, were charged, the first prisoner with stealing a silver anklet, and the second with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

Pestonjee Cowasjee said.—I keep a shop at the corner of green market cart, where I sell gold and silver ornaments. Last Sunday the two prisoners at the bar came to my shop at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The first prisoner took this silver ornament (produced) and gave it to the other prisoner when they both ran away. I sent my Mehta after them, while, I remained in charge of the shop. I recognise the ornament as being my property. At about half past five o'clock the prisoners were brought to my shop by the Police. The ornament was worth three rupees.

Muggun Purburkar said.—I am a Mehta in the employ of the last witness. On Saturday afternoon last about 5 o'clock, I saw these two prisoners come to my master's shop. The first prisoner took the silver anklet and gave it to the other prisoner and then walked off. I raised an alarm, when five or ten sepoys came up and the prisoners were secured at the cloth market. The second prisoner gave this ornament (produced) to the sepoy. I am quite sure that I saw the first prisoner take the ornament and give it to the other prisoner.

Police sepoy No. 95 said.—On the day in question I saw the prisoners running along the road from the direction of the prosecutor's shop, when the last witness came to me and complained that they had stolen an ornament from the shop. The prisoners said something in English. The second prisoner produced this anklet from his pocket and gave it into my hand. I told them to come to *Mr. Kerschner*. They resisted and ran to the corner of the Market road where some sepoys came up and siezed them and took them to the European Constable.

Mr. F. Kerschner, Police constable, said,—On the day in question I went out and saw a lot of sepoys and a multitude of other people struggling with the second prisoner. The last witness came up to me and gave me the silver ornament. At the same time some other sepoys brought the other prisoner up to me. When the prosecutor said that the first prisoner took the ornament from his shop by force and gave it to the other prisoner. I then asked the second prisoner if he had this ornament in his possession, he said "yes, a strange man gave it to me," Then I told the first prisoner that he was charged with stealing the ornament, he said that "he knew nothing about it." I then went with them to the Parsee's shop. While there the first prisoner said that "on passing the shop I went and asked for a ring, the shop keeper said I have no ring. I then only for the purpose of looking at the ornament took it up in my hand, my comrade took it from me and went away and now the people blame me for having stolen it." I searched the prisoners, the second one had two rupees and four annas and the other one had twelve annas and six pies, they belong to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.

The prisoner *Hannum*, in defence said.—I called in at his shop and asked for a ring, and as it did not suit me I laid it down again. He (the other prisoner) picked it up. Then there was a crowd round me and they commenced beating me. I got some punishment there. I did not see him (the other prisoner) take the ring. What I got to my Regiment I will get three months imprisonment for being absent. I have no witnesses here. There was an European boy there, he said that he would come up.

The other prisoner *Sharp* in defence, said.—I took up the ring and looked at it, I went about a pace or two from the shop. The Parsee then called out loud "thief! thief!" When I immediately gave up the ring. I went away down the road, not thinking I had done any harm, when the men followed me and took me into custody. They still had the ring. This Parsee, when I was in the hands of the Peons, beat me himself and all the crowd round me did the same. I lost my cap. I have no witnesses to call, only the European boy. I pointed him out to the Constable, he took no notice of him.

Mr. Kerschner denied that any boy was pointed out to him.

The first prisoner did not wish to call any of his officers, to give evidence as to character.

The second prisoner wished the Colonel of the Regiment to be called to speak to his character

HIS WORSHIP remanded the prisoners for further inquiry.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

51. Manoel Gonsalves and another *vs.* Byramjee Hormusjee and others.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

Monday, 7th April 1862.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

In re Nowrojee Burjorjee.

Dr. Reid appeared in opposition for Keeka Bevanjee.

Dr. Reid said that he was instructed to oppose the insolvent on the part of Keeka Bevanjee, on the grounds of misrepresentation and fraud. The Insolvent had executed a deed of mortgage for four hundred rupees, in which he represented as being merely a simple contract of rent paid in advance. Instead of which, in reality, it was a mortgage which gave the parties power to let the house. They were already in legal possession of the house, and they might eventually become possessed in equity.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—I think you can claim to have the schedule amended.

Dr. Reid read the Mortgage deed.

Sir J. Arnould.—You have a right to have the schedule amended. (To the Insolvent.) If the schedule is properly amended, you can be discharged next Insolvent Court day.—*Rule Nisi granted.*

In re Rustomjee Hormusjee.

This insolvent was opposed by a Marwarree on account of a decree in the Small Cause Court for Rs. 54.

Framjee Jamsetjee said.—The insolvent had a legacy left him about four years ago for Rs. 1,200; which amount he received in cash. Witness had stood security for him for the amount for which he had been sued in the Small Cause Court. The insolvent was a compositor. When his petition was filed on the 3rd of March last he possessed furniture and other property. In the opinion of witness the insolvent had filed his petition out of spite to him as he was still liable for the debt in the Small Cause Court. Insolvent's pay was Rs. 22 per mensem.

Insolvent said that his pay was only Rs. 13.

Witness continued.—The insolvent got batta, besides the regular pay. Did not know that the Insolvent had spent the whole of the legacy money in paying debts to the Marwarrees.

Insolvent was then examined and said.—That he had drawn money to pay debts. For many years there had been dealings between him and the opposing creditor. Admitted getting Rs. 1,200 in cash, but that was above six years ago. The whole of that money was spent, Insolvent's expenses had been very heavy and his income very small.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—It appears to me to be a vexatious opposition on the part of the opposing creditor. —*Rule Nisi granted.*

A number of other unopposed cases were then disposed of; applications for interim orders, &c. &c.; none of which presented anything worthy of public notice.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday, 7th April 1862.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Abdool Cadur Rajeebhoy vs. *J. Antonio & Co.*

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dallas for the defendants.

The summons stated the action to be for monies had and received by the defendants on account of the plaintiff, being the value of a phaeton belonging to the plaintiff sold by the defendants for Rs. 500. The plaintiff gave credit for Rs. 100 received by him in part payment and Rs. 50 due to defendants for brokerage and varnishing the phaeton. Plaintiff alleged that he placed the phaeton for sale in the shop of the defendants who are Coach builders, and promised to pay them Commission or brokerage at the rate of five per cent. That there was an express understanding that the phaeton was to be sold for cash and not for credit. That the defendants sold the phaeton to Rowland Belward, the notorious swindler, for Rs. 500, which the plaintiff now sought to recover. The defendants denied their liabilities as brokers, alleging that the transaction was one of credit between plaintiff and Rowland Belward, and that they never received the purchase money from Belward, and that the Rs. 100 paid by them to plaintiff was in respect of another account. Plaintiff, however, was not in a position to prove that the defendants ever received anything as alleged to sell it for cash. Mr. Barton hereupon *elected a nonsuit.*

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

CALCUTTA, *March* 29, 1862.

Last Saturday evening the Viceregal Council lost one of its most talented members—The Honorable William Ritchie. During his twenty years residence in India Mr. Ritchie had earned a high character for professional ability; an ability which landed him successively in the Advocate Generalship and the Supreme Council: in the latter capacity his legal knowledge and sound judgment rendered him peculiarly valuable, and though his excessive fondness for long speeches made him somewhat wearisome, his colleagues lose in him a valuable coadjutant. His sudden death is the more sad as he intended to have left India at the close of the current year. It is the old tale: that 'one year more' which completed the ruin of Dalhousie's health and has caused the death of many a man of high note as well as of humbler mark who might, had he been content to retire in time, be now enjoying in England the fruits of his labours while resident in India. The politician stays his one year more, from motives of ambition, to culminate his career, to convert respect into distinction, distinction into fame—the tradesman to convert competency into affluence and affluence into wealth; and each by so doing loses the reward of all that he has gone through in attaining to the moderate degree of distinction or fortune, which he might have secured had he known when to be content. Mr. Ritchie was buried on Sunday, and almost all Calcutta, from Lord Elgin downwards attended his funeral; during the ceremony the flag on Fort William floated half-mast high, and fifteen minute guns boomed from its ramparts. The present Advocate General, Mr. Cowie, will probably succeed to the vacancy in the Supreme Council. He is a younger man than Mr. Ritchie, but has the reputation of being an equally sound lawyer, though perhaps not possessed of such brilliant talents and certainly not such a fluent speaker. In attempting to devine the next Advocate General speculation is at fault; Mr. Graham the present standing Counsel, is clever but is not generally liked; he is a very young man and his elevation appears to have slightly turned his head; further exaltation under these circumstances might be dangerous and result in downright vertigo. Of the other membrs of the bar who might fitly be called on to fill the post, Mr. Peterson is going home, and Mr. Doyne has been offending Mrs. Grundy in a way which from deference to the existing law of libel, I will not mention, but which has so desperately disgusted that virtuous lady that she is said to have distinctly forbidden Government to bestow on Mr. Doyne any of the good things of which it is the fountain. The Legislative Council of Bengal is employing itself quietly but usefully. The last measure introduced was one for extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. This Court is at present administered by three judges, and is empowered to adjudicate on such cases only as involve sums not exceeding 500 Rupees. It is proposed to extend its jurisdiction to Rs. 1,000; and even beyond that when parties agree to submit to its authority. But, in all cases involving sums of larger amount than 500 Rupees, appeal to the Supreme Court will be allowed to litigants who may be dissatisfied with its decision. To provide for the dispatch of the additional work which this enlargement of its jurisdiction will throw upon the Court, it is proposed to create assistant Judges, on salaries ranging from Rs. 500 a month, who will not be required to possess the amount of legal knowledge which is necessary in the higher judges, but will only be empowered to try cases involving sums from Rs. 50 downward; these form the large majority of suits instituted, but they are generally mere questions of equity and seldom or never involve any technical question of law; in the event, however of any such arising, one of the higher judges will assist his inferior in disposing of it. The Government of Bengal appears at last to be convinced, or rather to be unable any longer to profess to be unconvinced, that the Indigo Districts are not quite so 'quiet' as it has hitherto persistently represented them: for Mr. Fergusson, at the last meeting of the Council, introduced a Bill "to authorize the imposition of fines in cases of aggression and outrage committed by inhabitants of villages or members of communities in the Provinces subject" to it; adducing among other reasons for its introduction several extracts from letters from Magistrates reporting cases of cattle trespass of which they had been eye witnesses, and in which, when the factory servants had attempted to drive the cattle off their master's property, the villagers had set upon them 'en masse' and prevented them.

A crying want is on the point of being supplied in Calcutta—a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The way in which the "mild Hindu" maltreats his unfortunate cattle is disgraceful and inhuman: open with their necks one repulsive-looking mass of raw flesh are compelled to submit them to the poles of doubly-loaded hackeries; poor little tattoos, veritable frameworks, are compelled to drag gharryloads of lazy baboos, and when exhausted are goaded into continuing their work by ill-usage, of which the absence of one or both eyes is too frequently a proof. Few Societies could be more useful to Calcutta than one for the prevention of such cruelty; it is only to be hoped that the Police Magistrate, Mr. Hume, may be induced to treat with some respect a charge backed by an influential body of men than one preferred by a single individual. It is not long since he refused to convict a native hackery-walla, who had been brought before him by a gentleman on a charge of cruelty to his bullocks, because the bullocks themselves could not be produced in Court as evidence. It was in vain that the gentleman said they were below, and begged Mr. Hume, if he had any doubt on the subject, to walk down and satisfy himself. Mr. Hume insisted that he was only bound to take evidence which could be produced in Court, and as the bullocks could not be brought up two flights of stairs the charge fell to the ground. At first thought it appears almost impossible that any man could be guilty of such insane conduct, but what I have stated is a well-known fact. The same gentleman is the Editor of that professedly Government organ the eccentric '*Indian Empire*' which he edits from his magisterial desk, receiving articles and writing acknowledgments while the case is going on and leaving the examination to be conducted and depositions taken by his Eurasian clerk. This may perhaps account for some of the extraordinary decisions which from time to time emanate from the Police Court.

So after all the reports that have been extant, assigning the Government of your Presidency now to Sir John Peter Grant, now to Lord Dufferin, it is definitively settled that Sir Bartle Frere is to be the man. A better selection could not have been made, Sir Bartle joins considerable Indian experienced to a clear head and energetic business habits. His chief fault is a leaning toward the natives—a leaning which has induced him to give his support to the Black Acts. As the most able and most hardworking member of the Viceregal Coucil, his loss to Lord Elgin will be a severe one and not easy to supply. The Council has lost yet another of its members, but in this instance the loss is a gain; under a salute of 15 guns the Maharajah of Puttiala left for his own country on the 26th instant, after a stay of only two months. The Maharajah unquestionably did good service during the mutiny, and on that account, if on that only, is entitled to the esteem and consideration of Government, but as a member of Council he was decidedly out of place, and made as bad an exhibition as did Sir William Williams of Kars in the House of Commons. Like a true native his exaltation so flattered his vanity that he fancied himself a very trifle, if at all, lower than the angels, and the continual allusions in the papers to his utter unfitness for the post he held have fairly driven him from Calcutta in disgust. He will return to his own territory a sadder and, I hope, a wiser man. As a salve to his wounded pride, Lord Elgin accorded him a special audience the second day before he left, and paid him a return visit on the following one at his house at Cossipore.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to secure the dignity of the ex-King of Oude was presented on Wednesday by Mr. Beadon, who took the opportunity to pronounce a high eulogy on his late colleague Mr. Ritchie. The most important point in the Bill is that it places upon record the intention of Government to discontinue the title of King after the death of his present ex-Majesty. It is a pity it does not pursue the same course in regard to the Royal Pensioner at Moorshedabad, who calls himself Nawab of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and on the strength of these titles and of receiving sixteen lakhs a year, asserts himself the equal of the Governor General. The time when the recognition of a titular Nawab of Bengal was almost a political necessity is gone by. He is now of no more, if so much, political importance as the ex-Emperor of Delhi or the ex-King of Oude—both recently deposed, and the memory of their rule, such as it was, still fresh in the minds of their subjects. If the title of the former can safely be taken from him, and that of the latter allowed to lapse at his death, there can no longer be any necessity for lavishing £160,000 a year on a descendant of the soldier of fortune, Meer Jaffer Ally Khan. True, the stipend, or rather one of double its amount, was promised to successive titular Nawabs, when the E. I. Company took the Government of Bengal into its own hands; so, it is professed, was the half-million recently bestowed by Sir Charles Wood on Gholam Mahomed promised but people did not approve of its payment, nevertheless, nor, I imagine, would they like the orlginal 32 lakhs, to which he is clearly entitled if he is entitled to any thing, to be paid yearly to Syud Ally Khan.

Anything in the shape of amusement is so rare at Calcutta that a display of fireworks given by Mr. Gors in the Eden Gardens last Monday is really entitled to be chronicled as one of the events of the week. How many, out of the numbers who went there, suffered themselves to be deluded by Mr. Gors specious promises into a belief that they were going to see a *fac-simile* of Cremorne, I know not; if any did give way to such an excess of credulity, they deserved to be, as they were, disappointed. The whole affair was simply a display of Roman Candles and Rockets and wound up by a refulgent representation of what was, I presume, intended to be Queen Victoria on her throne, but which looked uncommonly like her effigy being burnt on a gibbet. To complete the failure the two-rupee gods forced their way, the price of the performance was half over, into the inner enclosure, where they immediately set to work to get drunk at the refreshment booths and whence several of them had ultimately to be ejected *vi et armis*. If ever Mr. Gors favours Bombay with a visit, don't you be deluded into investing four rupees, as I did, on the strength of his brilliant promises.

MAHABLESHWAR, *April* 5, 1862.

During the present season, the visitors to these Hills are "few and far between," in fact like what is stated in the context of the same line "like angels visits." There is, notwithstanding, a good deal of life and activity amongst the temporary residents, especially as the pleasant weather lead many to take out-door exercise.

In a recent number of the *Poona Observer* a good deal has been said about sittings in the Station Church being paid for, and one correspondent went so far as to compare the practice to that always observed at places of public amusement, where the audience, if not already provided with tickets of admission, must pay at the door. Now, there appears to be no objection to such parties who wish to reserve seats to pay for them, but to issue a notice that no seats in the church are free would have the effect of restricting admission to the house of God, and occasion disappointment to not a few. The Bishop is here, and it would be well for his Lordship to look to the matter, as I am certain that the above proceeding will not receive his sanction.

The Hills are annually visited by large numbers of all classes, and all strive to keep up the fashions. There is a certain article of a lady's dress I shall not mention which however, notwithstanding the advancement of science, and every branch of industry which could contribute to the comfort of man, is the cause of much inconvenience, and has the effect of requiring more room when she sits than under the old *regime*. One elderly person who does not carry out the fashions to their full extent was determined to do something to sit comfortably at church, and actually sent some materials to separate a pew into two compartments, in one of which she intends to sit. Perhaps an easier plan might be to secure the space occupied by two chairs, for one person. Really, if the fashions are carried on further I don't know to what absurd lengths (or *width* if you like it) we shall arrive.

I have said that there are not many residents. Many bungalows are still unoccupied, but the owners, like sensible people, are patiently waiting for better days.

The Dâk business here appears capable of better management. The fares too, that are charged are somewhat capricious, for instance a Bullock Gharry sent to a distance of ten miles is Rs. 6, more than eight annas a mile—rather expensive travelling, if one proceeds singly. There ought to be also, some person of more intelligence than the one who manages matters at present, whose chief concern appears to consist in making money. His charges all consider exorbitant, and it is for the Superintendent of the Station to interfere, and see that people coming up here are not imposed upon by this mercenary fellow. To prove what is stated I may mention that Government allow only 8 annas a mile to an officer for travelling, *including the cost of conveying the whole of his baggage*, and the fact of the Dâk Agent charging more ought to induce the Superintendent to enquire into the matter at once.

To one who is familiar with the houses at Mahableshwar, it is scarcely necessary to allude to the small snug rooms they contain. There is one thing that adds much to the comfort of living here, viz. to have a house supplied with coir carpets. They are durable, look well and must very soon supercede the use of bamboo matting. Since arriving here I have discovered that the manufacture of coir carpets is carried on by a poor but worthy Dutchman named De Line, whose shop is close by the Roman Catholic Chapel and strangers cannot fail to find it. The carpets are made of two qualities, and sold respectively at Rs. 10 for a hundred square feet, and Rs. 8 for a hundred and twenty square feet. The material is of course all brought up from Bombay or Malabar. The manufactory is at the back of the shop, where four looms may be seen at work under his superintendence. The width of the carpet varies from three and a half to four feet, and is amply sufficient for for all purposes, it could be cut into strips, and thus cover a wide room. For dining rooms and stair cases it appears to be well adapted, and residents at your presidency town requiring the article would do well to send orders to De Line. Besides it would be encouraging honest industry in a man who could only keep his health at these mountain retreats. He is an honest, good man, and therefore can be trusted with orders. With true German hospitality, De Line has always a cooja of water and a glass ready to refresh any stranger, who may be inclined for a drink before reaching his bungalow, and it would be better for those who are thirsty to step in there, than to call at the Library, where the drinking water is of very doubtful quality.

The weather has become cloudy and dull. Rain evidently is not far off. Indeed a good shower would be a relief to us.

BENGAL.

THERE has been plenty of foreshadowing of the difference that would be found between poor old Hon'ble John Company's employ and that of the government which supplanted him. Here is a specimen of the reality; for the truth of which it may be necessary to observe that we hold ourselves answerable. It has been determined that, in future, all officers employed in the Pay and Military Finance Departments shall graduate in the offices of that branch of the administration: and it has been ruled that these officers shall enter upon their duties at the Presidency receiving a staff salary of Rs. 100! It is necessary, as in legal and business documents, to give the amount in writing or printing as well as in cyphers; so we give it in the second form—a staff salary of one hundred rupees a month. Shade of John Company think of what India has now come to! A staff salary, to a British officer, employed in the Pay and Finance Department, in the capital of India, of Rs. 100 a month! We must, however, continue our sketch of the inducements to compete for the new appointment. The officers who may be so fortunate as to succeed in getting into these valuable situations, will draw Rs. 135 a month, Presidency house rent; from which will be deducted 7.5 tentage: so that they will receive, in addition to their regimental pay, which in many cases will be that of Lieutenant, one hundred and seventy-seven rupees a month, upon which to exist in one of the most expensive capitals in the world; where the luxury so long talked of as superfluous state and grandeur, means only a successfull defence against the miseries of the climate and country, and the dishonest character of the natives. We are of those who view with pleasure, and look for with anxiety, every just and rational retrenchment in the expenses of the administration, but we cannot approve of such a scale of remuneration for British Commissioned officers as is given above; and we can only express hope that such rates of pay may not revive the scandals and loose official morality which moved the Court of Directors, acting upon a knowledge of human nature, to pay their officers so liberally as to put them as a rule above temptation to forfeit their national and personal character for scrupulous honor and integrity.—*Englishman, March* 28.

AT a general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Assam Tea Company Limited Mr. J. H. Allen's report was read as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have, at your request, proceeded to the locality of the Tea Plantations of the Company. The object of my mission was to collect such information as may enable you to form an estimate of their capabilities for Tea production, and their value as an investment. I now submit the result of my observation and enquiries.

2. The situation of the Factories and Plantations will be best understood by a reference to Tassin's Map of 1841. A little to the east of a place called, on that map, Konker, is a small stream emptying itself into the Dhunseeree river: this is the Dhygoorung, and near the junction of these two rivers is situated the easternmost of the group of factories, called Lattakoojan. Starting westward, we come to another stream, the Kullianee, running to the west of Konker, and also flowing into the Dhunseeree. On the right bank of this stream, and on the slope of the Meekeer hills, is Ponka factory and plantation. Proceeding in the same direction, we find the river Disloo, more commonly known as the Diffloo, a tributary of the Berhampooter. On the Diffloo at the point where it leaves the hills, is situated the factory of the same name and on the opposite side of the river, which is the common boundary, is one of the new grants, which, together with Balleejan (a small grant under a rent-paying pottah,) in its immediate neighbourhood, form the Diffloo division. To the West of the Diffloo is the Cahree-Diffloo and on a tributary of this, not marked on the map, lies Dirring; and on the opposite bank the other new grant, which forms part of the Dirring division. Hulwa is situated on the small river which runs into the Cahree-Diffloo (called the Neejoorie on Hulwa), marked in Tassin's Map but not named. This river, at its junction with the Cahree-Diffloo, forms a bheel, upon which are situated Hatee Goolie and Harmootee, near each other. The Deoghee Factory is on the river of that name, which on the map will be seen as leaving the Meekeer hills in a northerly course, and emptying itself by two mouths into the Berhampooter opposite Bishnath.

3. As to the capacity of these lands for producing Tea on the most advantageous terms, there cannot be, for a moment, the slightest doubt. They are undulating and well drained—consist entirely of virgin forest-land of the richest kind, of a description the most easily worked, being a light, friable vegetable mould, with a mixture of silica free from stones, and of that rich reddish colour frequently bordering on yellow and ochre which is known to be the land of all others best suited to the growth of Tea.

4. The total cultivation amounts to about 661 (six hundred and sixty one) acres, including this season's clearances. This has all been effected by means of local labour, with regard to which the situation of these factories is peculiarly advantageous.

5. The total extent of the grants is about 3,900 acres, including the two new grants, which by this time have been taken possession of, and will be immediately surveyed and mapped.

6. The communications of these factories are as can be. Most of the rivers I have mentioned are navigable throughout the year, and the whole of them also during the rains. The Government road runs through or very near all the factories.

7. This season's clearances have been or will be sown with seed, the produce of the gardens; and the supply of seed will always keep pace with new clearances. The seed is of the best description, being Assam and Hybrid.

8. The produce of the coming season, taking as a basis for an estimate the area of land which will be yielding Tea. I calculated to be lbs. 33,000 and Messrs. Williamson and Stewart guarantee that it shall not be under lbs. 30,000.

9. With the exception of Ponka, there are bungalows and out-offices at all the factories; and at Diffloo Ponka, there is a bungalow in course of erection. There are six elephants, three ponies, and a herd of about thirty horned cattle.

10. Some of the best authorities have estimated the profit on Tea planting at one shilling per lb. Others, of less experience, or from different motives, have estimated it as low as six pence. In all probability a mean between these two amounts is very near the mark. Assuming this, the returns from 650 acres (about the extent of the present cultivation of the Factories) when in full bearing, should, at the rate of 300lbs. per acre, be lbs. 195,000; and taking the profit as above, *viz.* nine pence per lb., the total profit would be £7,312, being equivalent to 24.37, or upwards of 2½ per cent. on three lakhs of rupees, the proposed present capital of the Central Assam Tea Company. So that, if even no further clearances be made, which, of course, is altogether unlikely, that Company would be in a position to make a very handsome return on their capital; and this return would be further increased in proportion to the extent of new clearances.—*Id.*

The following is from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, 27th March:—

Although this is the fourth public exhibition of the new great main in Calcutta, no description of him that I am aware of has appeared in any of the journals. No photograph would do him justice, as he has no remarkable points for the chemicals to work upon, nothing sharp nor angular. Picture to yourself a gentlemanly looking little Alderman, very short, but certainly fat and chubby, a red face, looking all the more so, in contrast to his white hair; blue eyes, round and expressive of calculation, giving a look every now and then, as though the owner felt he was the great man of the place, and "The Bruce," I have not seen him out of his Windsor uniform, and the coat has an apoplectic collar, or I should certainly think, that a sailor the other day had some grounds for saying: "What, him the new Governor! why he wont stay six months in the country, you could not imagine a greater contrast than the Earls Elgin and Canning.

I have another picture for you, and then you shall know if it is hot and dusty in Calcutta. Mr. Laing, the financier, I forget his Christian name, (but I would trust him all the same) would be well looked at in any assembly: a tall, ill-made man as far as his body is concerned, he has the head and face to rivet one's attention, hard grey hair, full searching eye, a splendid big nose, and a mouth though large, not large enough apparently for all he has to say: he is incessantly talking, and if sincerity was ever written in any man's face, or shown by his manner, he is the man who will do India more good than a whole multitude of councillors.

THE Legislative Council of Bengal met at 11 o'clock this morning, all the members present except the Advocate General.

Mr. Fergusson moved that the Bill to authorise the imposition of Fines for outrages and trespasses committed by the inhabitants of villages, or members of communities in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, be read in Council. The Bill provided, that before levying any fine on a village or community the sanction of the Court of Session should be obtained; which would, it was believed, prevent the imposition of such fines on insufficient grounds, or on doubtful evidence. An Hon'ble member at the last meeting had objected to the Bill on the ground that in carrying out its provisions, the innocent might suffer with the guilty. But the same objection might be urged against every penal law; and in the present instance there would be less than the usual chance of such injustice, as under the 3rd Section of the Bill every innocent person would escape punishment by simply assisting the Police. He trusted that this provision might have the effect of teaching the people of Bengal a lesson they much needed, namely, *that it was their duty always to assist the Magistrate in the repression and detection of crime.*

Mr. Maitland rose to express the great pleasure he felt at the introduction of such a Bill and was prepared to give it his most cordial support. It was founded on such a wise and just principle, a principle so long recognised and acted upon in England, that he trusted no opposition would be offered to it. It appeared to him to be the most important measure introduced since that Council first commenced operations, because, although it was limited in its present application, its principle was general. Hon'ble Members who were Englishmen must remember that such a principle was embodied in the old law of the Hundreds, a law which dated as far back as the old Saxon Kings of England, a law as old, if not older, than Alfred the Great. It was a principle too, which had been early recognised in that formerly well regulated, now alas! no longer so, Empire of China, and it went even further back than Confucius, that great object of Chinese veneration. The principle was a just and equitable one, namely, that when one man had suffered wrong by the combined action of others, and the actual wrong-doers could not be detected, the whole community should undergo some pecuniary punishment to show those who were disposed to shelter the evil doers, that the majesty of the law could not be set at nought. A similar course, Hon'ble Members would remember, had been adopted with regard to the Bristol Riots and had succeeded admirably. While introducing the Bill the Hon'ble mover had read a case in point, and it was a most gross case. On that occasion, too, another Hon'ble member had spoken of the innocent suffering for the guilty, in this case the really innocent man to be considered was the man who had suffered the wrong. In the case brought before them, a man had actually seen a thousand head of cattle destroying his property. Fortunately the Magistrate was with him at the time or some still more serious outrage might have followed the attempt to drive off the cattle.

Moulvie Abdool Luteef entirely failed to perceive any necessity for the Bill. To his mind it seemed that the law at present in force was quite sufficient. What could be more stringent than the provisions of that Code relating to such offences? The mere fact of belonging to an unlawful assembly was punishable with imprisonment for six months with a fine or hard labour, if both, and that was an unlawful assembly? The collection together of more than five people for an unlawful purpose. The Amberriah ryots could have had no loophole of escape there; and the punishment for attending an unlawful assembly armed with a deadly weapon was still more severe. He could see no reason why the law as it stood should not have a fair trial. Again, there was another objection to the present Bill was evidently intended to act against communities whose personal and active complicity could not be clearly proved, besides in his opinion, it would be perverted into an engine of oppression. Who that had any experience in the Mofussil would doubt the facility with which it might be made apparent to a magistrate that a certain number of men belonging to a certain village had destroyed certain crops belonging to some one else during the night time, and a whole village thereby amerced and sold out of house and home? He himself had experience in the Mofussil, and knew that nothing was more common than for parties to get up sham charges against a whole village. The present Bill was framed in favor this. Such a measure would screen the indolence of the police, and aid the malice of a zemindar or a planter. There was no option left to the Magistrate, and if a planter or zemindar brought such a charge, and the magistrate thought the offence had been committed, he could fine a whole village a lakh of rupees, and sell it up to the zemindar or planter. The practical working of the Bill would be to throw all the powers of Bengal into the hands of the planters and zemindars.

Mr. Moran said he should consent to the Bill because it contained a principle which he thought ought to be supported. It was an unpleasant circumstance that in the late cases of outrage alluded to, European landlords had been the suffering parties, because it might give to populace minds the appearance of partiality in introducing such a Bill. But it was not so. To some extent that Council was a representative one, and he might, therefore, to a certain degree consider himself the representative of such European landlords; but for all that he certainly should not consent to any measure which might seem as if introduced through a feeling of partizanship. Besides, it was not only European landlords they were called on to legislate for; the same thing might happen any day to Native landlords. They were not legislating against the well disposed, and he was certain that the present Bill, if worked well, would prove a blessing to the well disposed, who were now in many instances ridden roughshod over and persuaded to evil by the bad ones.

Baboo Rama Prosaud Roy confessed that he had not had much time to study the Bill, but felt that he could not let it go by with a silent vote, as the subject was a most important and a most difficult one. On the one hand they had the opinion of no less than six Commissioners of Circuit in favor of the measure, and as the Executive Government seemed to think the Bill should not be set at nought. A similar course, Hon'ble Members would remember, had been adopted with regard to the Bristol Riots and had succeeded admirably. While introducing the Bill the Hon'ble mover had read a case in point, and it was a most gross case. On that occasion, too, another Hon'ble member had spoken of the innocent suffering for the guilty, in this case the really innocent man to be considered was the man who had suffered the wrong. In the case brought before them, a man had actually seen a thousand head of cattle destroying his property. Fortunately the Magistrate was with him at the time or some still more serious outrage might have followed the attempt to drive off the cattle.

Moulvie Abdool Luteef entirely failed to perceive any necessity for the Bill. To his mind it seemed that the law at present in force was quite sufficient. What could be more stringent than the provisions of that Code relating to such offences? The mere fact of belonging to an unlawful assembly was punishable with imprisonment for six months with a fine or hard labour, if both, and that was an unlawful assembly? The collection together of more than five people for an unlawful purpose. The Amberriah ryots could have had no loophole of escape there; and the punishment for attending an unlawful assembly armed with a deadly weapon was still more severe. He could see no reason why the law as it stood should not have a fair trial. Again, there was another objection to the present Bill was evidently intended to act against communities whose personal and active complicity could not be clearly proved, besides in his opinion, it would be perverted into an engine of oppression. Who that had any experience in the Mofussil would doubt the facility with which it might be made apparent to a magistrate that a certain number of men belonging to a certain village had destroyed certain crops belonging to some one else during the night time, and a whole village thereby amerced and sold out of house and home? He himself had experience in the Mofussil, and knew that nothing was more common than for parties to get up s

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

Her Majesty, in a communication to the Committee of the Albert Memorial, says a London Correspondent, intimated that she has called the Earl of Derby the Earl of Clarendon, the Lord Mayor, and Sir Charles Eastlake, to her counsels in the matter, that they may form a small Committee to advise with her on the details of the obelisk memorial that is to be raised. The announcement was received with great satisfaction by the Members present, and they immediately proceeded to rescind a resolution which, with a slight dash of impertinence, they had adopted at a former meeting to appoint a small sub-Committee of their own to advise those whom her Majesty might appoint as her advisers. The unseemliness of such a proposition must have entered into their minds in the interval; and they very adroitly managed to retrieve their false step on the plea, that, as every one of the individuals named by the Queen was already a member of the General Committee, they might very well be considered as acting both for the Queen and themselves. So upon these noblemen and gentlemen will now rest the responsibility of the present generation for artistic taste in the eyes of posterity. It is now very difficult to understand the principle on which her Majesty has proceeded in the selection of those names. As the President of the Royal Academy, and Director of the National Gallery, Sir Charles Eastlake is quite in his place on such a Committee; and equally appropriate is the name of the Lord Mayor, who was the official head and mainspring of the whole movement. The choice of the Earl of Derby is to be vindicated probably on the ground that he is the most eminent citizen of this country untrammelled with the burdens and responsibilities of office; and something might be said for the Earl of Clarendon on the same grounds; but besides that, the choice of him curiously fits in with a movement that is a good deal talked about in political circles just now. Among other duties which the Prince Consort fulfilled, and the failure of which renders his loss so irreparable, was that of confidential adviser and secretary to the Queen. He not only answered her of a large share of the routine duties [illegible] but in the many delicate matters [illegible] he must write, because the [illegible] advice [illegible] had to be given. [illegible] duties for her and it is to the credit of the Prince that the phrase of "back-stairs influence" which was so frequently on the lips [illegible] and always with an execration [illegible] memory and the memory [illegible] he is gone, some [illegible] believe the Queen of those [illegible] would more than absorb her whole time. Mr. George Lewis is to bring in a bill to relieve her Majesty of the necessity hitherto imposed upon her of signing all military, militia, and, I believe, volunteer commissions with her own hand. For the more delicate duties to which I have referred an act of Parliament cannot provide; the Constitution knows nothing of any one between the Queen and her Privy Council; but it is thought that some arrangement could be come to by which some person eminent in position, and acceptable to both parties in the State, might be fixed upon, who would give up the active game of politics, and attach himself to the Queen's person, and would not require to be changed with every change of Ministry. The difficulty is to hit upon some one in whose honour and impartiality both parties would confide; and the name of the Earl Clarendon has been mentioned as one to whom no few objections could be urged as to any. Whether the actual selection has been made will be known, of course, only by the result. We may be assured there will be no notification in the *Gazette*, but the nomination of his Lordship in this commission appears to point at least towards the Queen's own wishes in the matter. It may be mentioned, as indicating the Premier's desire to advance his stepson Mr. Cowper, that he was recommended for the place, finding probably that he is never likely to take a high place in political life; but neither his position, nor his capacity, nor his reputation for impartiality, were such as to recommend him to any but those who are influenced by family affection.

THE NEW BANKING AND CURRENCY REGULATIONS IN INDIA.

(From the City Article of the Times, Feb. 28.)

The following views on the new banking and currency regulations in India will be shared by a large majority of the prudent merchants and capitalists of this country:—

"Sir,—All will admit the wise and liberal legislation of Lord Palmerston's Government with reference to India, the rapid improvement in the financial condition of which country is fast realizing the sanguine predictions of those who advocated the transfer of its Government to the Crown.

"The recent mail brought the *Gazette* notifying the transfer arrangements for the paper currency between the Secretary of State for India and the Bank of Bengal, supposed to be a favourite project of the Secretary of State for India, but assuredly opposed, in its most important feature, to the otherwise enlightened policy of the present Government.

"The agreement provides for the Bengal Government opening an account with the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, in place of keeping its cash balances in its own Treasury. The Bank is to receive from the Government, as an allowance for managing its account, the sum of 4,360*l.* 12*s.* yearly besides being reimbursed by the State for all expenses incurred in the transit of treasure. The State is to retain at the Bank a monthly average balance to its credit of 700,000*l.*, the Bank making the same use of these funds for its own advantage as of those of other constituents, by which (assuming the value of money in India to be on an average 7 per cent.) an additional sum of 49,000*l.* is given to the Bank for keeping the Government account. When the monthly balance is below 500,000*l.*, the Government are to pay to the Bank on any balance less than that amount, the same interest as the Bank is charging at the time to its other constituents.

"It is further provided that when the monthly average balance at credit of the State is in excess of 700,000*l.*, the directors of the Bank are to keep the excess in cash 'in a separate room,' or, at their option, to invest it in Government securities; the dividends on such investments not going to the Government, but to the Bank. Of this latter favourable alternative the directors will, of course, avail themselves, and, as these investments will be made on account of Government when the State balances are large, and, in consequence, the money-market easy and the price of stocks high, and sales effected when matters are the reverse, entailing a heavy deficiency, one does not see the public advantage of such a stock-jobbing arrangement between Government and the Bank, by which the latter must reap all the gains, and the former bear all the loss.

"The agreement is very indefinite, and many essential points are altogether unprovided for, which however, is of minor importance (especially as the agreement is only for five years) compared with the adoption by the Indian Government of the judicious policy of European States of keeping the public funds with a bank in place of in its own Treasury.

"The agreement provides for the suppression of the Bank of Bengal notes, substituting in their stead the issue of Government notes, made a legal tender by Act 19. For the management of this issue the Bank is to be paid interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily average of notes in circulation.

"The blot is in having Government notes at all, for in them lies the real danger for India. Their first effect will doubtless be to conciliate a large interest. They will enhance the price of the Bank shares, and as the State notes are to be issued against bullion and Government stocks, it must come into the market as a large purchaser of the latter, raising their price for a time—always pleasant enough to the holders—and enabling a Secretary of State for India to point to the high money-ed value of the Government stock as an irrefutable argument for the wisdom of his rule. Unfortunately, there is a future to cloud this bright picture.

"All experience has proved the issue of Government notes to be a mistake, and if such is the case in Europe, what will it not be in India, where the childish disposition of her semi-civilized people renders them peculiarly susceptible to insane panics? We shall now at any moment be liable to a native distrust in these notes, its origin as impossible to legislate against as to foresee; but, looking to the past history of India, it may at any day arise, spreading like wildfire over the country, and causing nearly the whole of the notes in circulation to be showered in for payment, and all the coin so procured to be hoarded; the value of money will run up to a fabulous rate, and Government will have to attempt to realize its stocks, held as part security against its note circulation, only adding to the panic, as the sale in India of any large amount at such a time will be impracticable. What benefit will the State derive commensurate with the risk incurred from this dangerous experiment to give effect to an old exploded visionary notion of finance, the pure and simple Government paper currency?"

"Surely, considering our peculiar dominion in India, that country is the last where theoretical financial schemes should be tolerated. Above all others we should pursue the track which experience has proved to be safe, and, with such a plain path to follow as the note circulation of the Bank of England, why wander into the mazes of speculative finance?

"POORUS."

INDIAN PRESS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(From the Deccan Herald, April 4.)

The scattered and long neglected provinces of Central India, concentrated by Lord Canning under a Chief Commissioner, have been most fortunate in the appointment to the head of their administration of Mr. Temple, of the Bengal Civil Service, a gentleman of eminent abilities and sound administrative qualities, whose vast experience in the Punjaub and in the Financial Department of Calcutta, will, we expect, be of immense value to the Provinces over which he has been placed.

There is much room for improvement in these provinces, comprised of varied tribes and intersected with numerous principalities belonging to petty Chiefs and Rajahs. Much of the interior of the northern parts is jungly and inhabited by the aboriginal tribes of India lurking in the gloomiest recesses of the thickest forests, and subsisting for the most part on wild roots and fruits, wild honey, and game which they kill with their arrows. It is even alleged that they are cannibals: cutting the throats of such of their number as they consider irrecoverably ill, and devouring their bodies. However this may be, it is certain that they offer human sacrifices to their idols. Such are the semi-wild barbarians whom Mr. Temple has been called upon to govern, to civilize, to impress with the obligation of labor, and to raise their moral and intellectual condition from abject barbarism. The Northern district is with little exception a considerably elevated tract, its limits embracing a portion of the ranges of the Vindhya and of the Mahadeo mountains. At the distance of about thirty miles South of the Nerbudda, the culminating ridge of the latter forms the line of water heads, dividing the streams flowing northward towards the Nerbudda from those flowing Southward and South Eastward towards the Godavery. The mineral productions do not contain many varieties, but they are highly important, consisting principally of iron and coal. The Eastern part of the territory, comprising fully a fourth of the whole district known as Nagpore, has never been traversed by Europeans; it is a vast jungle of wood and hilly tract, with a few paths practicable only for the savage ghonds, the indigenous inhabitants of the wild parts, and yet the country is fruitful and capable of vast agricultural improvements. The Southern and Western districts are a pleasing contrast to the above. The inhabitants are civilized, the country well irrigated and the produce abundant.

The completion of the Railway from Oomrowatee in the Assigned Districts of the Nizam, to Allahabad, in the N. W. Provinces, will give an impetus to the trade and develope the resources of this hitherto benighted Province, but much remains to be accomplished. A regular land survey, a clearance of the jungles, and an inducement to speculators to people the wild tracts are a few of the many urgent wants of the province, and unless we are very much mistaken, we believe that in Mr. Temple we have the right man in the right place, who will assuredly devote his best energies to recover the Provinces of Central India from their depressed and wild condition, and to raise them to a state of prosperity.

PROFESSIONAL FORGERS.

(From the Hurkaru, March 28.)

The recent convictions of wholesale Native forgers in the various Mofussil Courts, and the punishment in the shape of transportation which has in each case followed a conviction, will, we apprehend, have the effect of breaking up altogether, or at any rate dispersing, the regularly organised gangs of professional forgers who, we have good reason to believe, do not confine their trade to the Mofussil alone, but thrive throughout the length and breadth of this land. It is almost unreasonable, however, to suppose that this moral cancer, which has grown with the growth of the Empire, and flourished in proportion to the endeavours made to arrest its onward development, can be arrested or suppressed in a day. A crime which, for the past century or more, has flourished unchecked, requires something more than the ordinary action of the criminal law to deal effectually with it, and we are glad to learn that the authorities are determined upon a course of action which, if followed out, must deal the death-blow to professional forgers in this country. It was only the other day, certainly not six months since, that Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, in addressing the Grand Jury, narrated some facts in connection with the forgery system of this country, which to any one unacquainted with the *morale* of this Native character appeared exaggerated. This idea was not participated in however, by those who have long been aware of, and by many who have learned to their cost, the extent to which it is carried on in the Mofussil. To attempt anything like the summary of cases in which property has been claimed after a possession of many years, by the aid of false documents, would be a work of time and labour. It will suffice for our present purpose to say, that the records of the Courts afford unmistakeable evidence of the extent to which this crime prevails. Recent trials in the Mofussil Courts have not only borne out the assertions made by the learned Judge on the occasion above referred to, but have disclosed a far deeper and more ingenious system of wholesale forgery than the majority of our readers could well imagine. The method employed for detecting these forgers is, to English ideas perhaps, objectionable, but Englishmen, and Natives of this country are differently constituted. The ordinary means employed to secure the conviction of a European would be found useless as against a Native, whose habitual cunning and wariness renders him comparatively secure against the ordinary Police procedure, and thus some special precautions have to be taken to ensure success. To this end a particular class of Native professional informers are employed, who after obtaining the necessary introduction to the forgers, (which in the case of others than Natives would be next to impossible,) offer some particular signature to be imitated, and lose no opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the *habitues* of the place, and other facts, to ensure a conviction. An introduction was once obtained, and the order given for some particular name or seal to be forged, the remaining act in the drama follows rapidly; the informer seeks the nearest Magistrate and lays before him the result of his labours; and the time having been arranged, this functionary, accompanied by a *posse* of Police surrounds the place, and unless some foul play has been at work, (which by-the-bye is often the case) an arrest and conviction generally ensue. This plan has answered very well in a case tried the other day at the Nuddea Court of Sessions, and the particulars of the "implements of trade seized," afford incontrovertible evidence of the extent of the system and its numerous ramifications. It is unnecessary to give a list of the *spoil* secured by the Police; it comprised documents of every description; papers, stamped and plain, some partly finished, and others only just commenced; potthas, taidads, petitions, sunuds, some with the seals impressed or etched, and some with signatures ready to complete; old documents with the writing partly or wholly effaced, bonds with the acknowledgement and conditions retained, but the names carefully erased to make room for others; papers containing the genuine signatures of public officers and others, and papers attached to them on which those signatures have been imitated. Documents dating back a century ago were there quite fresh, and for sale to the highest bidder in fact, an extentive stock-in-trade of a wholesale forger was seized. And notwithstanding this *expose* of a system which Sir Mordaunt Wells fearlessly denounced from the Bench, a section of the Native community took umbrage at what they were pleased to consider a libel on their character, and petitioned for the recall of the Judge, as one who had forgot himself so publicly denounce their *peculiar* failing. We apprehend, the reply received to that memorial, coupled with facts which have only recently come to light, will induce the educated or better class of Natives to exercise in future more discrimination. It is perfectly idle for them to say that the crime does not exist to the extent stated. Combined in about an equal proportion with perjury, it forms, and has for years occupied a prominent feature in the criminal history of this country, and it is only recently that its real extent has been recognised; and this is mainly attributable to the determined manner in which the crime has been invariably denounced by the Judges of the Supreme Court, aided as they have been by the exertions of the Mofussil Magistracy. The prevalence of the crime is acknowledged by many of the better class of Natives, who are ready to admit that it undoubtedly is a *failing* of their countrymen,—and we were glad to be present at the Council the other day to hear Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore announce the fact, (on the occasion of his introducing the Bill to register Hindoo wills, and other documents), that one particular instance had come under his knowledge where a property had been contested for by nine different persons, each of whom produced a forged will; and the Hon'ble member added his belief that the party now in possession derived his title by a successful forgery. Coming from such an authority as this, does it not effectually remove any doubt which might exist? Considering the short time which has elapsed since the prevalence of this crime was first prominently denounced, much success has attended the efforts of the Mofussil Magistracy in ferreting out the whereabouts of these forgers, and we have little hesitation in saying that increased perseverance will have the effect, in the course of time, of entirely ridding the country of a set of men who not only make the possession of property in the Mofussil unsafe, but contribute materially in causing the character of Natives of this country to be a by-word to the rest of the civilised world.

THE PAPER DUTY.

(From the Friend of India, March 27.)

Now that all the estimates from the various presidencies, provinces and departments of the Empire have reached Mr. Laing, he must be busily employed in the pleasant duty of his Budget, not to meet a deficit but to dispose of a surplus. The one fact of the surrender of half a million from the License tax will be seized hold of by Manchester as an unanswerable argument for the abolition of the increased import duties on cotton goods. That will involve another half million at first, but will ultimately, by the increase of trade, conduce to the general well-being and taxable wealth of the country. We are more modest than Manchester. Speaking for the Indian press, for all who hope to elevate the millions of India by the use of printing whether in sowing the land with Vernacular Bibles or with a healthy periodical literature, and for the public who like cheaper stationery, we present Mr. Laing with a "little bill" for so small a sum as a lakh of Rupees.

The financial difficulties of the state in 1859 led to the passing of an "Act to alter the duties of customs on goods imported or exported by sea." By this Act books imported were declared free of duty; 20 per cent. duties were imposed on certain imports, and it was provided that all articles not included in schedule A, should be subject to a 10 per cent. import duty. Among these articles was Paper, the import duty on which had previously been only 3 per cent. On 18th February 1860, the late Mr. James Wilson, in his financial statement, declared—"books are already free and we think that prints, maps and works of Art should be included:—the duty they now give is very trivial, little over £1000." The ten per cent. duty on paper was still continued, although the same argument applies to that article. Not only has it been found to be a serious hardship to Indian consumers and the public, but such an impost is contrary to the recognised principles of Political Economy, is indefensible after the example set by England, bears all the characters of an odious "tax on knowledge" and yields a contemptible revenue to the imperial treasury, while falling heavily on a small class.

Books are admitted free, yet the raw material is taxed ten per cent. The result is that it is now the custom of Anglo-Indian authors to send their MSS. to England for publication on untaxed paper, rather than submit to the expense of printing on the same paper taxed ten per cent. in India. A recent instance of this is Mr. Macpherson's last law book, which was published in England much more cheaply than could have been done in India, though in India printing and labour are not much more than half their cost in England. Last year the duty on paper was applied in a similar way to the sacrifice of nearly a million and a half sterling annually, and in the face of financial tightness, because the tax was felt to be so odious that the House of Commons had pledged itself to abolish it. The result is already seen in the vast impulse given to cheap literature of a singularly healthy kind. If intolerable in England will more so is such a tax in India. It affects the state who have now adopted the system of contracts for stationary with parties on the spot, whose tenders will allow for a little more than the ten per cent. duty which they must pay. It affects the Press which in 1860 was taxed, nominally but most severely, by the rule enforcing the prepayment of newspaper postage, a rule most unfair in a country like India, where bad debts are enormous owing to the fluctuating character of society, the absence of facilities for the recovery of debt in the Mofussil, and the distances over which the reading community are scattered. Why should the Indian Press, burdened with this rule and forced to pay heavily on their machinery and stock, pay an additional ten per cent. tax on their paper which is unknown in England? The tax, moreover, affects all philanthropic, missionary and literary societies and agencies, which desire to move the native mind and elevate native society by means of the printing press. The sum paid by the one Press of the Baptist Missionary Society in Calcutta, which is perhaps the largest in India, must be comparatively enormous. At present the purely native press uses paper of the most inferior colour and tissue. Were the tax removed the cheap papers of England and the Continent would be more largely introduced. When we look at the future which lies before the hundred and fifty totally uneducated millions subject to our rule, and consider how largely books, and tracts prepared and printed in India itself by those who know their wants will influence them for good, the argument for abolishing the tax, as an educational and civilising measure, becomes irresistible.

To its abolition only two arguments can possibly be advanced—the revenue yielded by the tax is important, and the financial difficulties of the state are still pressing. Even were the latter the case, the example of England would apply, but so favourable are our financial prospects that half a million sterling, expected from the License tax, has just been surrendered. As to the former the following figures will shew how small the revenue is to the state, while it presses severely on a few payers and through them obstructs the progress of enlightenment. First as to Bengal. In the Trade Reports, "Stationery and Cards" on which duty is paid as distinguished from "Books and Pamphlets" and "Prints" which are free.

Imported from	1858-59.	1859-60	1860-61.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Britain	5,40,213	8,87,381	7,84,083
France	41,137	80,637	95,673
North America		2,336	487
Hamburg	29,761	45,568	72,062
Antwerp	20,347		21,364
	6,31,458	10,15,822	9,73,641

In the Bombay Reports Books and Stationery are not distinguished from each other.

	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Books and Stationery	7,77,920	7,14,574	9,75,928

Of the trade of Madras we have no later detailed statements than for 1859-60.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Stationery	2,08,272	1,74,630

Thus if we allow Rs. 2,00,000 or more than a half to represent the Bombay stationery imports as distinguished from Books, we have, in round numbers, the following results, shewing the total import into India of paper on which ten per cent. duty is paid

	Rs.
Calcutta	10,00,000
Bombay	5,00,000
Madras	2,00,000
	17,00,000

That is, by this tax on knowledge, the state gains only £17,000. But, if we remember that more than a third of all the imports are sold to the state itself, we shall be within the mark when we say that the paper duty gives Government an income of less than £10,000 a year. And it is for this paltry sum that knowledge is taxed in India after it has been freed in England at a comparatively enormous sacrifice. The case is so clear that we look forward with confidence to Mr. Laing's concession of our claim. He can tread in the steps of Mr. Gladstone, at a thousandth part of the sacrifice.

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